The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, July 10, 1801. No. 775

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Extract from certain ORDINANCES *paſſed at a Town Meeting on the 29th ult.*

“ *Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any perſon ſhall place a Waggon within the Public Square, or in any of the Streets or Alleys within this Borough, and having permitted it to remain there 24 hours, ſhall after due notice given him by any of the Citizens, neglect or refuſe to remove the ſame, to ſome private incloſure or without the limits of this Borough; the perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of Two Dollars with the Coſts of proſecution.”

“ *Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any perſon ſhall drive a Horſe or Horſes in a Cart, Dray or Waggon, at a quicker gait than a walk within the limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of One Dollar with the Coſts of proſecution.”

“ *And be it further Ordained,* That if any perſon ſhall drive Horſes without bells, in a Sleigh or Sledge, at a quicker pace than a walk, within the limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence, the ſum of One Dollar with the Coſts of proſecution.”

“ *Be it Ordained, &c.* That if any perſon ſhall diſturb the public peace, by beating a drum after ſunſet within the limits of this Borough, the perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch offence, the ſum of One Dollar with the coſts of proſecution.”

Publiſhed in conformity to a Reſolution of the Burgeſſes and Aſſiſtants.

WILLIAM WOODS, *Town Clerk*
Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company [illegible] that reports are induſtriouſly [illegible] with a view to impreſs the public mind [illegible] to their titles, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt, unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and ſaw [illegible] depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Crammond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.
And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author,
The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE *of A*
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
To which is added
A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,
In a method entirely new.
WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms
By COLLINSON READ, *Eſquire.*

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the Printer hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged—The price will be One Dollar.*

May 9. 1801

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

NOTICE.

ALL *perſons having accounts with the ſubſcribers are requeſted to preſent the ſame immediately for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted, and who will be ſo obliging as to call, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and diſcharge their reſpective balances, will receive our particular thanks.*

DENNY & BEELEN.
Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST *Donation Diſtrict*—No. 5, 6, 15, 24 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180

Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 171, 367 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1913 1942, 1945.

Third Donation Diſtrict—No 23, 24, 57, 60 456, 450, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

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Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1124, 1296, 1302

Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 1355, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 150, 1515, 1529, 1531, 1584, 1598, 1623, 1633, 1640, 1651, 1669, 1670, 1693, 1719

Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2023, 2130.

Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No, 91, 94.

Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 93, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 257, 258.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river.

JAMES SAMPLE.
May 20, 1801. 6w.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber living four miles and an half from Pittſburgh, near Jacob Negley's, a brindled red COW, about [illegible] years old, has ſome white in her face, and [illegible] in the Ear with a large [illegible]. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES ROUP.
Pitt townſhip, June 30, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip on the 4th of May, an indented Servant named JOHN VALLENLY, about 19 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, wants his fore teeth, has black hair, had on a [illegible] gingham coat and a bottle green jacket with [illegible] buttons, and a new [illegible] crowned hat; he took with him two or three ſhirts, one pair of cloth trowſers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowſers, two pair of ſtriped tow trowſers and a red ſilk handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and confines him in any gaol ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.
May 6, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

From the NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

WHATEVER may be the light and knowledge, enjoyed by a nation, there will be men ſubject to like infirmities, prejudices and paſſions with other men.—They will be ſudden, violent, mutable, prone to be ſanguine in their hopes, blind in their fears, cruel in their rage. One of the moſt unfortunate, yet prevalent, of all political opinions, is the conſtant, yet raſh reliance that vanity and indolence combine to make federaliſts place in the ſuppoſed prompt intelligence, immoveable prudence, ſound judgment and patriotiſm of the *people*, eſpecially of *New England*. In reſpect to knowledge, morals and patriotiſm, it is granted that no people deſerve more praiſe; but it is ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that no people deſerve ſo much. For this fancied perfection only leads to anarchy, by creating an opinion that when we have ever ſo little government we have a little more than we actually *need*, though it may be *convenient* to have it, and that when alarmiſts tell us of the dangers of anarchy and confuſion, nothing bad is to be apprehended—the people, by their numbers, have phyſical powers, and, by their education and morals, have the diſpoſition to exerciſe political power as virtue and the public good demand. *A revolution* of courſe ſeems to moſt federaliſts nothing worſe than *change*—At the worſt it is when we do very well, only trying to do better—It is bartering a good *old* conſtitution for a good *new* one, in which if old defects are not amended it is only to *try again*. Thus conſtitution after conſtitution, thus a ſtate of holy inſurrection and permanent revolution, has no terrors in the proſpect. Men proud of their country and attached to their countrymen, believe that revolution is a bug bear—It is, they think, no more than an alarm in a ſheep fold, when the bell is ſhifted from one wether to put on another—They do not conſider it as they ought, a wolf's den into which lambs, frightened by a lap dog, run for ſhelter. National pride, the illuſions of philoſophy, the lazy blindneſs of ſome, and the cowardice of others, who have property, combine to render theſe notions ſtubborn and unmanageable. When they ſee the vileſt of men elected, when the beſt are expoſed to perſecution, as in *Pennſylvania*, where the United Iriſhmen, and foreign out laws and fugitives, celebrate their triumphs, and think their victory won, the rich, the wiſe, the virtuous will tell you there is no danger. Our people will act right—They have good ſenſe—they are not Frenchmen. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* Thoſe firſt become blind who are devoted to deſtruction. It is certain that the federaliſts have none or very little of the ſpirit, energy, union and compactneſs of a party.—Their aſſociation is looſe, they are undoubtedly a *majority* in point of ſenſe, virtue, property and numbers. The people, and for that very reaſon ſubject to the hopes, fears, caprices and infirmities of the multitude. Adverſity and ſufferings may drill them as a party, they may ſmart till they learn, but the cure of follies by experience is too dear—It is going into the furnace to find out its heat.

The Jacobins, on the contrary, owe their ſucceſs to their being a *minority*. They are very few in New England, but they are as numerous as perhaps they could be to keep up that exact diſcipline, which has made them formidable.—How unlike their antagoniſts, they have changed in appearance with the times, but never in reality. They were Shays men, antifederaliſts, jacobins openly and avowedly, whiſkey rebels, Col. Fries' ſoldiers, Genet's privateerſmen, yet foes to arming our own veſſels, friends to France while England was believed to be hoſtile, friends to neutrality when France turned pirate, affected lovers of the conſtitution which they would have rejected, and which they would yet ſubvert by amendments; there is nothing of falſehood, calumny or inconſiſtency that they have not tried.

They have been every thing by turns, and nothing long. The jacobins have been more in point of union and energy than a *party*. They are a *faction* devoted to a *foreign* intereſt. The conteſt, therefore, between the federaliſts and them has been moſt unequal and diſcouraging, and has terminated as we ought to have expected. Zeal has borne down apathy: union, tho' of a minority, has overpowered the deſultory, unſyſtematic efforts of a majority; regulars have beaten militia.

The conquering faction is compoſed of the moſt fiery ſpirits of France and Ireland, as well as America. The jacobins of Paris did not burn with more ardour and rage for the work of revolution than the Duanes, and Lyons, and Callenders, and Holts, who are now exulting in the proſpect of a ſpeedy reward of their toils. The genius of Marat ſeems to inſpire their preſſes. The outrageous claſs of jacobins already begin to goad Mr. Jefferſon to the work of accompliſhing their long delayed expectations. Already they inſinuate that *if* he favours the federaliſts ever ſo little, *if* he leaves one ſtone upon another of all the edifice of old abomination; why then it is ſuppoſed they will abuſe him as they did his predeceſſors. Whether Preſident Jefferſon will adopt their councils, or ſuch as are more moderate and patriotic, we cannot ſay. The evidence of fact will ſoon be had. We ſhall ſee very ſoon how he will act in regard to the ſelection of men and the adoption of principles. If, however, he ſhould be powerfully ſupported by the old and conſiſtent friends of order, credit, commerce and manufactures, he might be encouraged to treat the jacobins with a cold civility, for he muſt abhor them in his heart—and to diſregard the clamours they will not delay to raiſe againſt his adminiſtration. They expect offices, they pant for plunder and revolution. They would enſlave him if he ſhould yield to their intemperate councils. Their energy is great, and the ground they occupy is high, and overlooks that of all competitors.

The federaliſts ought, if they had the diſcernment of party, to define that old inſtitutions and the great intereſt of the leading ſtates might be ſpared, if not cheriſhed as heretofore. At any rate, they ſhould be holden engaged to give their confidence when it has been *actually* deſerved. *Promiſes* go for little, and are worſe than nothing if not followed up by performances: For conciliation is to be ſuſpected as a ſnare, to tempt federaliſts to deſert for office ſake. Let us then ſuſpect profeſſions which often lie, and place truſt only in facts, which never do.

From the New York Gazette.

THOUGHTS,

Collected from ſome of the beſt writers on Politics.

AMONG every people, and in every ſpecies of Republics, we find a firſt magiſtrate, a head, a chief, under various denominations, and with different degrees of authority; in every nation, we meet with a diſtinguiſhed officer; if there is no example in any free government, any more than in thoſe which are not free, of a ſociety without a principal perſonage, we may fairly conclude, that the body politic cannot ſubſiſt without one, any more than the animal body without a head.

The ruling part of any ſtate muſt always have conſiderable property, chiefly of lands. The reaſon is, property has ſuch an invariable influence, that whoever poſſeſſes property muſt have power. Property in a ſtate is alſo ſome ſecurity for fidelity, becauſe intereſt then is concerned in the public welfare.

It will be an eternal rule in politics among every free people, that there is a balance of power to be carefully held by every ſtate within itſelf, as well as among ſeveral ſtates with each other.

Exceſſive partiality for one foreign nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil and even ſecond the arts and influence of the other. Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious—while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts.

The maxim is no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy.

Republics have not been leſs addicted in practice to war than monarchies, and there have been as many wars founded on commercial motives, ſince that has become the prevailing ſyſtem of nations, as were before occaſioned by the cupidity of territory or dominion. Witneſs the Republics of Sparta, Athens, Rome, and Carthage in former times, and thoſe of Venice and Holland in latter times.

They who are placed between the extremes of want and abundance, are generally the beſt members of ſociety, moſt happy in themſelves and contribute moſt to the happineſs of others.

The barbarous *Gothic* cuſtom of *duelling* which prevails among ſome of our high ſpirited gentlemen is pernicious to civil ſociety, and directly oppoſite to the mild ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion. It is ſurpriſing that men who pique themſelves on their humanity and politeneſs never reflect, that this practice is no refinement of modern times, but was brought into Europe by thoſe fierce northern hordes, who over-ran the Roman empire. The civilized heathens, the polite Greeks, and warlike Romans, were ſtrangers to this abſurd barbarous cuſtom. They reckoned it glorious, to die for their country but never ſacrificed each other in cold blood to the little punctilios of honour.

Energy in government is eſſential to that ſecurity againſt external and internal danger, and to that prompt and ſalutary execution of the laws which enter into the very definition of good government. Stability in government, is eſſential to national character, and to the advantages annexed to it, as well as to that repoſe and confidence in the minds of the people which are among the chief bleſſings of civil ſociety.

Liberty is little leſs than a name, where the government is too feeble to withſtand the enterpriſes of faction, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the ſecure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of perſon and property.

Thoſe who are good Chriſtians, can never fail of being good citizens.

A political maxim of no ſmall utility in government is that oaths ſhould be adminiſtered in as few caſes as poſſible, and adminiſtered with all thoſe circumſtances of ſolemnity which are beſt adapted to fill the mind with awe and reverence.

It ſeems to be reaſonable that government ought to make public proviſion for the worſhip of God, in ſuch a manner as not to infringe the conſcience of any—that ſo inſtruction may be extended to the bulk of the common people who will, many of them, neither ſupport nor employ teachers.

A feeble executive implies a feeble execution of the government, and feeble execution is but another phraſe for a bad execution—and a government ill executed, whatever it may be in theory, muſt be in practice a bad government.

Thoſe politicians and ſtateſmen who have been the moſt celebrated for the ſoundneſs of their principles, and for the juſtneſs of their views, have declared in favour of a ſingle executive. They have with great propriety conſidered energy as the moſt neceſſary qualification, in that department, and have regarded this as moſt applicable to power in a ſingle hand.

A council to a magiſtrate, who is himſelf reſponſible for what he does, are generally nothing better than a clog upon his good intentions; are often the inſtruments and accomplices of his bad, are almoſt always a cloak to his faults.

If the Elyſium and Tartarus of the Heathens were of that importance to ſociety, which the ancient lawgivers and politicians ſuppoſed, how much more muſt the Chriſtian doctrine of heaven and hell, which are founded in truth, and free from all fiction and fable.

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WILLIAM WOODS, Town Clerk
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To the Public.

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er Lohra, Notary Public for the
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n the day of the date hereof, I went to
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ed in purſuance of the Act of Aſſem-
lvania, of the third day of April,
Field, William Cramond, and
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Pitt townſhip, June 30, 1801.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Dauphin county, Londonderry townſhip on the 4th of May, an indented Servant named JOHN VALLENEY, about 19 years of age, 5 feet two or three inches high, wants his fore teeth, has black hair, had on a ſtriped gingham coat and a bottle green jacket with ſugar loaf buttons, and a new ſquare crown'd hat; he took with him two or three ſhirts, one pair of cloth trowſers of a dark drab colour, one pair of yellow nankeen trowſers, two pair of ſtriped tow trowſers and a red flag handkerchief.

Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant and confines him in any jail ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

BENJAMIN BOYD.

May 6, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

From the NEW ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

WHATEVER may be the light and knowledge, enjoyed by a nation, there will be men ſubject to like infirmities, prejudices and paſſions with other men.—They will be ſudden, violent, mutable, prone to be ſanguine in their hopes, blind in their fears, cruel in their rage. One of the moſt unfortunate, yet prevalent, of all political opinions, is the conſtant, yet raſh reliance that vanity and indolence combine to make federaliſts place in the ſuppoſed prompt intelligence, immoveable prudence, ſound judgment and patriotiſm of the *people*, eſpecially of *New England*. In reſpect to knowledge, morals and patriotiſm, it is granted that no people deſerve more praiſe; but it is ſtrenuouſly inſiſted that no people deſerve ſo much. For this fancied perfection only leads to anarchy, by creating an opinion that when we have ever ſo little government we have a little more than we actually *need*, though it may be *convenient* to have it, and that when alarmiſts tell us of the dangers of anarchy and confuſion, nothing bad is to be apprehended—the people, by their numbers, have phyſical powers, and, by their education and morals, have the diſpoſition to exerciſe political power as virtue and the public good demand. A *revolution* of courſe ſeems to moſt federaliſts nothing worſe than *change*—At the worſt it is when we do very well, only trying to do better—It is bartering a good *old* conſtitution for a good *new* one, in which if old defects are not amended it is only to *try again*. Thus conſtitution after conſtitution, thus a ſtate of holy inſurrection and permanent revolution, has no terrors in the proſpect. Men proud of their country and attached to their countrymen, believe that revolution is a bug bear—It is, they think, no more than an alarm in a ſheep fold, when the bell is ſhifted from one wether to put on another—They do not conſider it as they ought, a wolf's den into which lambs, frightened by a lap dog, run for ſhelter. National pride, the illuſions of philoſophy, the lazy blindneſs of ſome, and the cowardice of others, who have property, combine to render theſe notions ſtubborn and unmanageable. When they ſee the vileſt of men elected, when the beſt are expoſed to perſecution, as in *Pennſylvania*, where the United Iriſhmen, and foreign out laws and fugitives, celebrate their triumphs, and think their victory won, the rich, the wiſe, the virtuous will tell you there is no danger. Our people will act right—They have good ſenſe—they are not Frenchmen. *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* Thoſe firſt become blind who are devoted to deſtruction. It is certain that the federaliſts have none or very little of the ſpirit, energy, union and compactneſs of a party.—Their aſſociation is looſe, they are undoubtedly a *majority* in point of ſenſe, virtue, property and numbers. The people, and for that very reaſon ſubject to the hopes, fears, caprices and infirmities of the multitude. Adverſity and ſufferings may drill them as a party, they may ſmart till they learn, but the cure of follies by experience is too dear—It is going into the furnace to find out its heat.

The jacobins, on the contrary, owe their ſucceſs to their being a *minority*. They are very few in New England, but they are as numerous as perhaps they could be to keep up that exact diſcipline, which has made them formidable.—How unlike their antagoniſts, they have changed their appearance with the times, but never in reality. They were Shays men, anti-federaliſts, jacobins openly and avowedly, whiſky rebels, Col. Fries' ſoldiers, Genet's privateerſmen, yet foes to arming our own veſſels, friends to France while England was believed to be hoſtile, friends to neutrality when France turned pirate, affected lovers of the conſtitution which they would have rejected, and which they would yet ſubvert by amendments; there is nothing of falſehood, calumny or inconſiſtency that they have not tried.

They have been every thing by turns, and nothing long. The jacobins have been more in point of union and energy than a *party*. They are a *faction* devoted to a *foreign* intereſt. The conteſt, therefore, between the federaliſts and them has been moſt unequal and diſcouraging, and has terminated as we ought to have expected. Zeal has borne down apathy; union, tho' of a minority, has overpowered the deſultory, unſyſtematic efforts of a majority; regulars have beaten militia.

The conquering faction is compoſed of the moſt fiery ſpirits of France and Ireland, as well as America. The jacobins of Paris did not burn with more ardour and rage for the work of revolution than the Duanes, and Lyons, and Callenders, and Holts, who are now exulting in the proſpect of a ſpeedy reward of their toils. The genius of Marat ſeems to inſpire their preſſes. The outrageous claſs of jacobins already begin to goad Mr. Jefferſon to the work of accompliſhing their long delayed expectations. Already they inſinuate that *if* he favours the federaliſts ever ſo little, *if* he leaves one ſtone upon another of all the edifice of old abomination; why then it is ſuppoſed they will abuſe him as they did his predeceſſors. Whether Preſident Jefferſon will adopt their councils, or ſuch as are more moderate and patriotic, we cannot ſay. The evidence of fact will ſoon be had. We ſhall ſee very ſoon how he will act in regard to the ſelection of men and the adoption of principles. If, however, he ſhould be powerfully ſupported by the old and conſtant friends of order, credit, commerce and manufactures, he might be encouraged to treat the jacobins with a cold civility, for he muſt abhor them in his heart—and to diſregard the clamours they will not delay to raiſe againſt his adminiſtration. They expect offices, they pant for plunder and revolution. They would enſlave him if he ſhould yield to their intemperate councils. Their energy is great, and the ground they occupy is high, and overlooks that of all competitors.

The federaliſts ought, if they had the diſcernment of party, to deſire that old inſtitutions and the great intereſt of the leading ſtates might be ſpared, if not cheriſhed as heretofore. At any rate, they ſhould be holden engaged to give their confidence when it has been *actually* deſerved. *Promiſes* go for little, and are worſe than nothing if not followed up by performances: For conciliation is to be ſuſpected as a ſnare, to tempt *federaliſts* to deſert for office like. Let us then ſuſpect profeſſions which often lie, and place truſt only in facts, which never do.

From the New York Gazette.

THOUGHTS,

Collected from ſome of the beſt writers on Politics.

AMONG every people, and in every ſpecies of Republics, we find a firſt magiſtrate, a head, a chief, under various denominations, and with different degrees of authority; in every nation, we meet with a diſtinguiſhed officer: if there is no example in any free government, any more than in thoſe which are not free, of a ſociety without a principal perſonage, we may fairly conclude, that the body politic cannot ſubſiſt without one, any more than the animal body without a head.

The ruling part of any ſtate muſt always have conſiderable property, chiefly of lands. The reaſon is, property has ſuch an invariable influence, that whoever poſſeſſes property muſt have power. Property in a ſtate is alſo ſome ſecurity for fidelity, becauſe intereſt then is concerned in the public welfare.

It will be an eternal rule in politics among every free people, that there is a balance of power to be carefully held by every ſtate within itſelf, as well as among ſeveral ſtates with each other.

Exceſſive partiality for one foreign nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to veil and even ſecond the arts and influence on the other. Real patriots, may reſiſt the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious—while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſts.

The maxim is no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy.

Republics have not been leſs addicted in practice to war than monarchies, and there have been as many wars founded on commercial motives, ſince that has become the prevailing ſyſtem of nations, as were before occaſioned by the cupidity of territory or dominion. Witneſs the Republics of Sparta, Athens, Rome, and Carthage in former times, and thoſe of Venice and Holland in latter times.

They who are placed between the extremes of want and abundance, are generally the beſt members of ſociety, moſt happy in themſelves and contribute moſt to the happineſs of others.

The barbarous *Gothic* cuſtom of *duelling* which prevails among ſome of our high ſpirited gentlemen is pernicious to civil ſociety, and directly oppoſite to the mild ſpirit of the Chriſtian religion. It is ſurpriſing that men who pique themſelves on their humanity and politeneſs never reflect, that this practice is no refinement of modern times, but was brought into Europe by thoſe fierce northern boors, who over-ran the Roman empire. The civilized heathens, the polite Greeks, and warlike Romans, were ſtrangers to this abſurd barbarous cuſtom. They reckoned it glorious to die for their country but never ſacrificed each other in cold blood to the little punctilios of honour.

Energy in government is eſſential to that ſecurity againſt external and internal danger, and to that prompt and ſalutary execution of the laws which enter into the very definition of good government. Stability in government, is eſſential to national character, and to the advantages annexed to it, as well as to that repoſe and confidence in the minds of the people which are among the chief bleſſings of civil ſociety.

Liberty is little leſs than a name, where the government is too feeble to withſtand the enterpriſes of faction, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed by the laws and to maintain all in the ſecure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of perſon and property.

Thoſe who are good Chriſtians, can never fail of being good citizens.

A political maxim of no ſmall utility in government is that oaths ſhould be adminiſtered in as few caſes as poſſible, and adminiſtered with all thoſe circumſtances of ſolemnity which are beſt adapted to fill the mind with awe and reverence.

It ſeems to be reaſonable that government ought to make public proviſion for the worſhip of God, in ſuch a manner as not to infringe the conſcience of any—that ſo inſtruction may be extended to the rank of the common people who will, many of them, neither ſupport nor employ teachers.

A feeble executive implies a feeble execution of the government, and feeble execution is but another phraſe for a bad execution—and a government ill executed, whatever it may be in theory, muſt be in practice a bad government.

Thoſe politicians and ſtateſmen who have been the moſt celebrated for the ſoundneſs of their principles, and for the juſtneſs of their views, have declared in favour of a ſingle executive. They have with great propriety conſidered energy as the moſt neceſſary qualification, to this department, and have regarded this as moſt applicable to power in a ſingle hand.

A council to a magiſtrate, who is himſelf reſponſible for what he does, are generally nothing better than a clog upon his good intentions; are often the inſtruments and accomplices of his bad, are almoſt always a cloak to his faults.

If the Elyſium and Tartarus of the Heathens were of that importance to ſociety, which the ancient lawgivers and politicians ſuppoſed, how much more muſt the Chriſtian doctrine of heaven and hell, which are founded in truth, be free from all fiction and fable.

Foreign Intelligence.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, May 2.

TO the accounts inſerted in the Courier yeſterday of the defeat of the French in Egypt, we have to add the following particulars:

The important intelligence was ſent by Mr. Tooke, the Indian Company's Agent, at Conſtantinople. Two meſſengers were diſpatched with it; one was directed to proceed by Berlin, and Lord Caryſfort was requeſted to forward the diſpatches of which he was the bearer with utmoſt poſſible expedition. The advices from Lord Caryſfort and Mr. Garlike, were only ſhort accounts of the intelligence contain in Mr. Took's diſpatches. The packet in which they came from Cuxhaven, arrived at Harwick in 48 hours. Soon after they were opened at the Eaſt-India Houſe, the following Bulletin was tranſmitted to Lloyd's, where it was received with three cheers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.

On the 21ſt of March, Gen. Menou, in his march from Rhamanie with 8,000 infantry & 3,000 cavalry, was attacked and defeated by General Abercrombie, with loſs of 2 000 killed, and 500 priſoners. Our loſs 500 killed and 1,200 wounded; among the latter, Generals Abercrombie, Moore, Parker, and Sir Sidney Smith. The enemy was purſued in every direction. Aboukir had ſurrendered, and Alexandria was ſuppoſed by Lord Keith, if not taken, on the point of ſurrendering. The French cavalry in the ſtyle of Mamelukes, attacked the Engliſh infantry with all the impetuoſity peculiar to the Arab cavalry; but were defeated in every attack.

Two other Bulletins, but leſs full than the Eaſt India Houſe one, were iſſued by government; one from the War Office, the other from Downing-ſtreet. They were as follows:—

WAR OFFICE, May 1.

The battle of Rhamanie was fought on the 21ſt of March. Our loſs 300 killed, 1,200 wounded; amongſt the latter, Gen. Abercrombie, and Sir Sidney Smith. The loſs of the French, 2000 killed; not known how many wounded, and 500 priſoners.—The route was complete, the purſuit continued; Aboukir was taken, and Alexandria expected to ſurrender every day.

Downing-ſtreet, May 1.

Accounts have been received, from the Earl of Caryſford, at Berlin, and from Mr. Tooke, at Conſtantinople, dated April 4. 1801, which ſtate that in a pitched battle, on the 21ſt of March, the French army conſiſting of 10 000 men, were completely routed, with the loſs of 2,000 killed, and 500 priſoners. The loſs of our troops is 300 killed, and 1,200 wounded; among the latter Sir Sidney Smith, Gen. Moore, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie being informed that the French General meditated an attack upon him on the twenty ſecond, reſolved to anticipate him, and ſet off immediately to meet him with about 12 000 men. The fort of Aboukir, had previouſly ſurrendered. A ſtrong corps was left to maſk Alexandria, in order to prevent the garriſon from cutting their way through our troops to join Menou, whoſe object was to re-eſtabliſh his communication with Alexandria, and throw ſupplies and ſuccours into it. Our account of the force which the French General had drawn from Cairo, and the envirous is correct. He had between 11 and 12 000 men, 3000 of whom were cavalry. The total force of the contending armies was thus nearly equal, though the French had the advantage in point of cavalry. The battle was fought on the 21ſt of March, about thirty miles from Alexandria and 20 from Rhamanie. It appears that Menou had no expectation of our advancing to meet him; he thought that we would wait in the poſition we had taken between the lake of Maadie and the ſea. The battle was a moſt ſevere one. Fought as we are informed upon an open plain, the advantage of the ground was equal on each ſide. The impetuous attacks of the French cavalry were reſiſted by the ſteadneſs and firmneſs of our infantry, and all the attempts made to throw our wing into diſorder were unſucceſsfull. Our artillery was particularly well ſerved, and kept up a well directed fire, which prevented in a great meaſure the French cavalry from making any impreſſion upon us. The battle continued for ſeven hours, when the French infantry gave way in all directions, retreating in great diſorder. The cavalry attempted to rally them, but in vain. Nor could they cover their retreat. The route was complete; and when the accounts were diſpatched from the field of battle, our troops were warmly purſuing the defeat and diſcomfiting enemy.—The Eaſt India Houſe Bullettin has informed our readers that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Generals Moore and Parker, and Sir Sidney Smith were wounded. The wounds, however, we are happy to hear, are not conſidered as dangerous.

It was ſtated to us yeſterday that an officer arrived with diſpatches to government which announced the capitulation of the French army. The ſtatement was incorrect. No officer did arrive, but another packet, the Prince of Wales, capt. Deane, arrived yeſterday morning from Cuxhaven, with Mr. Sebar, a meſſenger ſent by Lord Minto from Vienna, with an account of the victory in Egypt. Diſpatches are ſaid alſo to have been received from Lord Keith.

Of the conſequences of this great victory we are as yet uninformed. That it will lead to the ſurrender of the French army, and the diſpoſſeſſing the French of Egypt, is confidently expected. But all the accounts which that intelligence has been received of ſuch an event having actually taken place, are falſe. Has this victory induced the natives, and Murad Bey, Mameluke Chief, to declare themſelves againſt the French? or has it been ſo deciſive as to preclude the poſſibility of Menou's again making head againſt us in the field? Theſe are queſtions which cannot be anſwered till the official diſpatches arrive from Sir R. Abercrombie. The diminution of the reſpective force of the two armies, in conſequence of the battle of the 21ſt amounts to two thouſand five hundred on the part of the French, and 1500 on our part. The ſurrender of Alexandria would deprive the French of between three and four thouſand more men. We know not the exact amount of the force which Menou left at Cairo; it is ſaid to have been about five thouſand men. The drawing of this body from the capital, would of courſe induce the Natives to declare againſt the French; if the accounts of their impatience under enemy's government be correct. We diſbelieve the account of an army having landed at Suez. If ſuch an event had taken place, Mr. Tooke would in all probability, have been informed of it, and would of courſe have mentioned it.

It was reported this morning in this city, upon the authority of private letters ſaid to have been received at Conſtantinople, that Alexandria ſurrendered three days after the late battle.

It has been ſaid, that troops arrived from Bombay at Suez, about the time that Sir R. Abercrombie landed at Aboukir, and that this circumſtance operated as a powerful diverſion, dividing the French force, diſtracting their attention, and placing them as it were between two fires.

This victory is undoubtedly of deciſive and ſeaſonable importance. At preſent we ſhall not offer any obſervations upon it, but it muſt be obvious to every one that the ſucceſs of our expedition to Egypt makes a wonderful alteration and improvement in our ſituation, places us in a more firm and formidable attitude, and enables us to negociate with greater proſpect of ſucceſs.

"The above intelligence had," ſays a Miniſterial paper, "the effect of cauſing ſuch profound grief in the mind of the Chief Conſul, that he ſhut himſelf up in his country-houſe, and whatever before happened he declined attending the laſt review, as he was accuſtomed to do every Decadi."

That the diſappointment of hopes ſo fondly and cofidently entertained, muſt have deeply effected the chief Conſul will readily be believed; but it is certain that he attended the laſt review on the 25th ult. which the Paris papers deſcribe to be a very brilliant one. This circumſtance, however, is of very little moment.

ST. PETERSBURGH, April 10.

The following is among the Ukaſes that have lately been publiſhed:

"It is ordered by us, that the Engliſh ſailors and maſters that were taken from the ſeveral Engliſh ſhips in a ſtate of ſequeſtration, and ſent to various towns throughout our dominions, ſhall be ſet at liberty, and carefully conducted to the ſeveral ports from whence they were taken."

The following Ukaſe has alſo appeared:

"As we wiſh to afford our faithful ſubject all means of extending their trade, which is the ſource of proſperity, as well for the ſtate as individuals—We order that all the prohibitions hitherto made againſt the exportation of corn ſhall be removed, and we permit the exportation of all kinds of grain, conformably to the principles of the Tariff of 1797.

(Signed) "ALEXANDER."

LONDON, April 29.

The communications which have taken place between M. Otto and our government, have given riſe, no doubt, to much conjecture and ſpeculation, but it is now reported in the beſt informed circles, that they are nearly at an end, upon the ſubject at leaſt of negociation.—It is very confidently ſaid, that the terms propoſed by the chief conſul, are ſo humiliating and diſadvantageous to this country, that they cannot be entertained for a moment. He requires, it is whiſpered, as proofs of our ſincerity, preliminary to negociation, the ceſſion of Malta to Ruſſia, of Gibraltar and Minorca to Spain, and of the Cape of Good Hope to the Dutch. There is not an Engliſhman, we are certain, whoſe blood does not boil at the bare mention of ſuch a propoſition!

We do not yet learn that the embargo in Ruſſia on Engliſh veſſels is removed.

May 4.

Diſpatches were yeſterday received in town from the Earl of Elgin, at Conſtantinople, which were laſt night publiſhed in the following

London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING STREET,
May 3, 1801.

The following copy of a letter from Lieut. Gen. ſir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. to the Earl of Elgin, together with diſpatches from his Lordſhip to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York and Lord Hawkeſbury, and a letter from Col. Anſtruther to Col. Brownrigg, of which the following are extracts, have been this day received:

Copy of a letter from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to the Earl of Elgin, dated Camp before Alexandria, 13th March, 1801.

MY LORD,

On the 1ſt inſt. the fleet arrived in ſight of Alexandria; on the 2d it anchored in Aboukir Bay; the weather did not admit any debarkation before the 8th; on that day, it was happily effected, under the moſt trying circumſtances. The boats had nearly a mile to row, and were for ſome time under the fire of fifteen pieces of artillery, and the muſquetry of 2 500 men; ſtill the interpidity of the troops overcame every difficulty. We took eight pieces of cannon.

On the 9th, the remainder of the army was landed. On the 12th, we marched forwards to within two leagues of Alexandria, and one league of the enemy, who were advantageouſly poſted on a ridge, with their right to the Canal of Alexandria, and their left to the ſea.

On the 13th we moved forward to attack the enemy, and to turn their left. They did not, however, wait, but came down and attacked us. The action was warm; but the enemy were every where forced under the walls of Alexandria. Col. Erſkine is wounded, he has loſt a leg—he is doing well. His Regiment gained great credit, but ſuffered ſeverely. No officer of rank is killed or dangerouſly wounded. Excuſe this ſcrawl, written on my knee.

R. ABERCROMBIE

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Elgin to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Conſtantinople, April 4, 1801.

As Colonel Anſtruther's letter to me which accompanied that to Col. Brownrigg, was written on the 16th of March, I take the liberty of adding to your Royal Highneſs, that Menou having, with 2000 cavalry, joined the corps at Alexandria, attacked Sir Ralph Abercromby on the 21ſt. The aſſault was vigorous; but the enemy were repulſed with great loſs, not however, before Sir Ralph Abercrombie, General Moore, General Hope, and Sir Sidney Smith, had been wounded ſlightly, and Colonel Erſkine had loſt a limb. Colonel Paget appears to have had a ſlight wound.

Lord Keith's laſt letter ſays all the wounded are ſurpriſingly well, conſidering they are all by cannon or grape ſhot. I may add that my Janiſſary, who left Rhodes on the 27th, mentions that ſome of the troops who came there firſt, or had been left ſick, were already ſo well as to have ſailed from thence to join the army.

Nothing could have been more brilliant than our operations appear to have been.

Extract of a letter form Lord Elgin to Lord Hawkeſbury, dated Conſtantinople, April 4, 1801.

I have the happineſs of informing your lordſhip, that I have this moment received an expreſs from Rhodes, dated the 27th March, with a ſeries of private accounts of the ſucceſsful progreſs of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's army.

It appears that Menou muſt have ſet out from Cairo, on the firſt intelligence of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's landing. Meanwhile our army had advanced (under circumſtances far too honourable for the Britiſh arms, for me to attempt relating on the imperfect details I poſſeſs) and had taken poſt within three miles of Alexandria, where they had prepared againſt an attack from Menou, who with two thouſand cavalry having formed a junction with the garriſon of Alexandria, came againſt our army on the 21ſt.

In this action we have to regret about five hundred men killed and wounded; while the enemy poſitively loſt two thouſand men killed and wounded, and five hundred taken priſoners. On the preceding Wedneſday Aboukir Caſtle ſurrendered, and the Britiſh and Turkiſh flags were flying there.

Extract of letter from Col. Anſtruther to Col Brownrigg, dated camp, near Alexandria, 16th March, 1801.

The fleet ſailed from Marmaxie on the 22d February, and anchored in Aboukir Bay on the 2d March. From that day to the 7th, the weather was ſo boiſterous, and the ſwell ſo great, that it was impracticable to diſembark. This circumſtance gave the enemy full leiſure to collect troops and artillery, and to make every neceſſary preparation to oppoſe us. The whole infantry of the garriſon of Alexandria, 300 cavalry, and 14 or 15 pieces of cannon, were placed upon a ſpace of little more than two miles, from near the Caſtle of Aboukir to the narrow Iſthmus, which forms the boundary of the Lake. Such was the ſituation in which we found things, on the morning of the 8th, when the deſcent was made. Nothing, I believe, ever exceeded the boldneſs and perſeverance with which the boats continued to approach the ſhore, under a ſhower of bullets, ſhells and grapes. Every diſcharge was anſwered by a ſhout from the ſeamen, and all ſeemed totally inſenſible of danger. The reſerve on the right formed as if on the parade, and in a moment carried a height nearly equal to, and very like to that of Camperdown. The left were charged by the cavalry, the moment they got out of the boats. However they drove every thing before them; and in the courſe of three quarters of an hour, the enemy was completely beaten, with the loſs of half of his artillery. After a delay of two or three hours, in order to diſembark ammunition, and a part of General Coot's brigade, which had not been landed, the army advanced about 4 miles, where we remained till the 12th; the landing of proviſions and ſtores being much impeded by the boiſterous weather.

On the 12th, we again marched about five miles, conſtantly ſkirmiſhing with the advanced guard of the enemy, who had received a reinforcement of two half brigades of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, from Cairo. We halted for the night about three miles from the enemy's poſition, which ſeemed and
vantageous.

Next morning, the army moved to
right of it, marching by lines from
the reſerve covering the movement, and
paralled with the firſt fire. As the co
vanced into the plain, the enemy atta
heads of both, with all his cavalry, ſup
a conſiderable body of infantry, and
twelve pieces of cannon. This attack
pulſed by the advanced guard (90th and
both of which behaved moſt nobly. The
line then formed two lines to the front of
the flanks of which were protected by the
and continued to advance in that manner,
the ſecond line continuing ſtill in colum
cepting the firſt brigade of it) turned the
right, and forced him to quit his poſition
army followed in order above ſtated, and
Abercrombie had given orders for renewi
attack on the heights cloſe to the town,
the enemy retreated; but on examining
with attention, it was thought that they
under the guns of the forts, and could no
bly be kept if carried; the army took up
evening the ground which the enemy had
ted.

The force of the enemy oppoſed to us
ed about 5000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and
large proportion of artillery; the ground
particularly favourable to the two laſt.
movements altho' under a conſtant can
were regularly accurate: the general in th
action, had his horſe ſhot under him.

The poſition we occupy is good; it cuts of
communication between Alexandria and the
excepting through the Deſert:—Our ſupplies
conveyed by means of the Lake with eaſe and
curity.

The above diſpatch of Lord Elgin, while it
fords us the ſatisfaction of finding the
which has for four days been the object of our
and our hopes fully confirmed, adds to that
faction, by ſhowing that the loſs on our ſide
been much leſs than was before ſtated, and
niſhes the regret which muſt attend even
from the loſs of our brave countrymen. We
beſides the pleaſure to think, that if Sir Ralph
bercrombie has been wounded, it can have
been ſlightly; as Lord Elgin ſtates himſelf to
received communications ſigned by that Gen
and by Lord Keith, ſo that we are relieved
anxiety with reſpect both to the perſonal ſaf
the commander in chief, and to the future
tions to the ſucceſs of which his preſence and
talents cannot fail to contribute. We flatter
ſelves that government will ſoon receive from
officer himſelf the details of theſe importan
vents, in which he has born ſo diſtinguiſhed
Till that period, our readers will judge
would be in vain for us to reaſon on operati
which we are not furniſhed with ſufficient
The only thing we can conjecture, or, to
more properly, which we conſider as certa
that the victory of the 21ſt of March has giv
impulſe to the expedition which the French
no longer reſiſt.

Buonaparte's health is at preſent in a very
carious ſtate, and he is ſaid to be afflicted w
diſorder which does not promiſe eaſily to yie
medicine. We ſuppoſe this malady to be
the Plagues of Egypt.

The negociation for peace between England
France, appears to be ſuſpended. Buonap
inſiſts upon the ſurrender of Malta to Ruſſia,
Gibralter and Minorca to Spain, and of the C
of Good Hope to the Dutch, as proofs of the
cerity of England to treat for peace.

American Intelligenc

SALEM, June 16.

A letter from the continent of Europe to a g
tleman in this town, ſpeaking of the death
Paul, obſerves, "This wonderful event muſt ma
a great charge in the politics of Europe, for
French began to look up to Ruſſia as an aſſiſt
in her future conqueſts; but we believe they
now cheated, and that they will find Alexand
a friend to England." It adds, "To-day we ha
accounts that the French are ſeverely beaten
Egypt; ſhould they be entirely routed ou
that part of the world, then we may hope
peace."

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

[The following is copied form a Balt
per:

☞*BARBARY POWERS.*

A few days ſince we mentioned our expecta
on, that this ſquadron would not proceed
before government had officially notified the
lic of its deſtination and object; and we have
a copy of a letter, addreſſed by Mr. Smith
cretary of the navy, to the Preſident of the
ladelphia Chamber of Commerce on this inte
ing ſubject. It deſcribes the poſture of affairs
tween the United States and the Barbary P
ert, and mentions the meaſures which have
in conſequence adopted.—The ſquadron w
has ſailed from Hampton Roads, is ordered to
at Gibralter, and the Commodore will be go
ed by ſuch information as he may there rece

The Algerine annuity is nearly three ye
arrears; but it is expected, when the reaſo
communicated to the Dey, and aſſurances
ture punctuality, he will be diſpoſed to c
at peace with us; ſhould it be otherwiſe, it
agined the two forty-fours will be able to b
ade the port.—The Bathaw of Tripoli is

[illegible] public characters [illegible] his talents [illegible] all the [illegible] towards the execu[illegible]

(Lon. pap.

[illegible] lately aſked Prince Al[illegible] Emperor of Ruſſia, whom [illegible] reſemble moſt, Alexander the [illegible] the Great, or the Great [illegible] cannot ſpeak to me of ſuch men," [illegible] glory coſt too much blood; [illegible] Henry the IVth of France, [illegible] to lay ſiege to Paris, ſent [illegible] ſubterraneous paſſages, to his [illegible]

Lon. pap.

[illegible] letter from Philadelphia, dated June 8.

[illegible] you of the meditated bruiſing [illegible] your friend Douglaſs and the Se[illegible] have juſt ſeen a gentleman from [illegible] informs that the Boſton is conſtant[illegible] of Virginia, and that ſhe anchors [illegible] the light-houſe. He adds, what [illegible] the deſign of captain Douglaſs, [illegible] of the Boſton remains at Nor[illegible] that whenever the Semil[illegible] anchor, or makes the ſlighteſt move[illegible] officer alſo makes ſail in a pilotboat, [illegible] motions of the enemy.

[illegible] will perceive that our ſquadron, have no [illegible] interfere, if Douglaſs is cautious enough [illegible] Frenchmen get ; miles. After that [illegible] captain Dale and captain Bainbridge, [illegible] commander, they act as bottle-hol[illegible]

More of the old world.

AN INDIAN ANTIQUITY.

[illegible] of copper coin has lately been diſcover[illegible] ſpring in the village of Chilicothe, [illegible] W. Territory. Impreſſions upon [illegible] ſides of this coin have been ſent [illegible] Wills, eſq. to a gentleman in this [illegible] They appear to be Chineſe characters. [illegible] them to Mr. Peale for his muſe[illegible] produced four pieces of copper coin pro[illegible] different times from China, which are [illegible] ſimilar to the one found in the ſpring at [illegible] as far as judgement can be formed [illegible] them with the impreſſions of the [illegible] paper. The Chilicothe coin is now [illegible] poſſeſſion of governor St. Clair.

In the Gazette of France, a Paris Paper of the [illegible] of April, we find the following arti[illegible]

"The United States is perhaps the only Coun[illegible] World, in which the depoſitaries of [illegible] Offices can, without difficulty, mingle [illegible] people, and divert themſelves in the [illegible] commandings which are ſo neceſſary [illegible] countries. The reaſon is, that the A[illegible] are yet virtuous, and the *purity* and [illegible] of their manners preclude the neceſſity [illegible] and laws! They are ſtill in [illegible] political infancy, and much nearer the age [illegible] than we are!"

[illegible] rumored that Mr. Madiſon has intimated [illegible] to reſign the office of Secreta[illegible] in conſequence of precarious health.

The following opinions of Mr. Jefferſon, which [illegible] unequivocally admit the principles of the [illegible] law of Nations now contended for by [illegible] Britain, have been quoted by a writer [illegible] the ſignature of *Anglicus*.

Boſton Gaz.

[illegible] of a letter from Mr. Jefferſon, ſecretary [illegible] in America, to Mr. Genet, miniſter [illegible] potentiary of France, dated Philadelphia, [illegible] 24, 1793.

[illegible] believe it cannot be diſputed, but that by [illegible] law of nations, the goods of a friend [illegible] the veſſel of an enemy are free ; and the [illegible] an enemy found in the veſſel of a friend [illegible] prize. Upon this principle, I pre[illegible] the Britiſh armed veſſels have taken the [illegible] French citizens found in our veſſels, [illegible] above mentioned, and I confeſs I [illegible] a loſs on what principle to reclaim [illegible] true, that ſundry nations deſirous of [illegible] the inconveniences of having their veſ[illegible] at ſea, ranſacked, carried into port [illegible] under pretence of having enemy's [illegible] board, have, in many inſtances, intro[illegible] their *ſpecial treaties* another principle [illegible] that enemy bottoms ſhall make [illegible] goods, and friendly bottoms friendly [illegible] principle much leſs embarraſſing to [illegible] and equal to all parties in point of [illegible] loſs ; but this is altogether the effect of [illegible] treaties, controuling in ſpecial caſes, [illegible] principle of the law of nations only [illegible] ſo agreed to controul it. England [illegible] determined to adhere to the rigo[illegible] principle of having in no inſtance, as far as [illegible] agreed to the modification of letting [illegible] of the goods follow that of the [illegible] in the ſingle one of her treaty [illegible] We have adopted this modifica[illegible] our treaties with France, the United [illegible] and Pruſſia, and therefore, AS TO [illegible] veſſels cover the goods of their ene[illegible] and we loſe our goods when in the veſſels [illegible] enemies. With England, Spain, Por[illegible] Auſtria we have no treaties, therefore [illegible] nothing to oppoſe to their acting accor[illegible] general law of nations, that enemy [illegible] lawful prize, though found in the [illegible] a friend."

LIBERTY & EQUALITY.

[illegible] of a certain village in the neigh[illegible] Paris, was ſentenced to die, [illegible] the Engliſh would never admit of [illegible]

[illegible] who returned [illegible] was put to death [illegible] blackſmith [illegible] the weaver's wife, and [illegible] children.

LANCASTER, June [illegible]

The vacancy in the [illegible] in conſequence of the death of Mr. [illegible] has occaſioned much ſtir among the [illegible] this ſtate. It is thought that the pretenſions of the numerous candidates are ſo [illegible] and ſo nearly equal, that his excellency the governor, in order to avoid the imputation of *partiality*, will be compelled to confer the office upon one of his own relations!

Phil. Gaz.

"The Philadelphia editor is rather indelicate in aſſerting that numerous candidates had applied. He may reſt aſſured that there were ſix more than 36 applicants yeſterday morning.

The commiſſioners for viewing the lands ſubmitted by the perſons lately claiming under Connecticut, in Luzerne county, are Thomas Cooper, Eſq. of Northumberland, general [illegible] Steele, of Lancaſter county, and William Wilſon, Eſq. of Lycoming county.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1801.

Wheatfield Townſhip, Weſtmoreland County, June [illegible], 1801.

Mr. Scull,

A man being murdered here laſt week, I ſend you a ſtatement of the facts, as given to the inquiſition held on the body : your giving it a place in your paper may be a means of bringing the perpetrator to juſtice ; hoping that every good citizen will exert himſelf in apprehending the villain.

A certain John Clark, emigrating from near Northumberland town, on the Suſquehanna, to the weſtern counties, having a wife and two children, on their way came up with three men, who ſaid they were from the ſtate of Connecticut and going to Preſqu'iſle, one of whom ſaid his name was David Morgan, and who continued travelling with ſaid Clark for ſome miles—Clark, however, did not like his company, and requeſted him to depart. Morgan replied, that he had no money, and would aſſiſt Clark to drive his waggon for [illegible] which was agreed to, and they continued in company to the weſt ſide of Laurel Hill, to a waſte cabbin, where they ſtopped on Sunday the 9th ult. On Monday morning Morgan requeſted Clark to lend him his rifle gun to go out and kill a deer, which he did ; ſoon after Morgan returned and ſaid he had killed a deer, and requeſted Clark to aſſiſt him to bring it in. Clark went with him and took one of his horſes to carry the deer. They had been gone but a ſhort time, when the wife and children of Clark heard the report of a gun—neither Clark or Morgan returning, the family were in great ſuſpence until the eighth day following, when they were informed that Morgan had ſold the horſe in Frankſtown, for twenty dollars and a ſilver watch, which, upon enquiry, appears to be the caſe.—This gave riſe to ſuſpicion, and the neighbours aſſembled, ſearched for and found Clark in a laurel thicket, killed by a ſhot through the head.—The inqueſt gave it as their opinion, that Clark was wilfully and deliberately murdered by ſaid Morgan.

The perſon who calls himſelf David Morgan is about 20 years of age, dark ſandy hair, tied, and had on a blue coat with lappelled breaſt, a ſtriped jacket, and old ſhoes.

Mr. Scull,

ALL the good Republicans of this county were pleaſed on reading the declaration of the Editors of the Farmers Regiſter, of the 23d of May laſt, where they ſay, moſt philanthropically, that "they will diſcountenance whatever may have a tendency to renew that fatal animoſity which of late unhappily pervaded ſociety, and which is the greateſt enemy of its peace—it ſhall be the endeavour of the Regiſter to unite the citizens with one heart and one hand." A deadly ſtroke to the Jacobins—but "To-day we're great! To-morrow we're undone." The next paper brought us news that Old Citizen Sidney, alias Old Trunk, had planted a colony of Whigs and Tories amongſt us.—If this be veracity in the Regiſter, we all may judge ; and as for Citizen Sidney, he may paint the Britiſh Treaty as peculiarly detrimental ; the innocent French as groſsly treated by the late Preſident and tory majorities of the United States, he may go on with his electioneering tales, he will not cajole us any more, though his time were up to morrow—Sufficient for his time is the evil thereof—I hope we will be no longer flexible tools in his hands, ready to receive any impreſſion he may chooſe to make.—There is a criterion whereby we may judge of the oeconomy and philanthropy of this new whig miniſtry (as he calls them) let them pay the contracts already made as ſoon as they can, and in order to facilitate the payment let them beſtow one third of their wages ; this they can do without any controul from the tories, and by ſuch a teſtimony of their regard for the people they will ſatiſfy the [illegible]

FARMER.

Weſtmoreland County, June 19, 1801.

[illegible]

ANGER.

Suffer not your thoughts to dwell on the injuries you have [illegible] or of the provoking words that have been ſpoken againſt you. [illegible] the art of neglecting injuries at the time [illegible] the [illegible] ſo [illegible] ANGER is a ſhort madneſs [illegible] reaſon or truth ; the violence of the paſſion throws off all reſtraints, the phrenzy diſclaims all law and juſtice ; and drives the man to wild extravagance.

NOTICE.

A TOWN MEETING will be held at the COURT HOUSE at four o'clock on Monday the 29th inſtant, for the purpoſe of enacting certain Ordinances for the better regulation of the Borough.

JN. WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittſburgh, 18th June, 1801.

In conſequence of repreſentations and memorials addreſſed to the Burgeſſes, the following objects will be ſubmitted to the conſideration of the Burgeſſes, Freeholders and Inhabitants, at the Town Meeting on Monday next.

An ordinance to prevent perſons from cantering horſes through the ſtreets—and waggoners, carters and draymen from driving horſes at a quicker gait than a walk within the limits of the Borough.

The public peace having been frequently diſturbed by perſons beating drum after night, it is intended to prohibit that diſorderly practice in future.

That teams and waggons ſhould be permitted to remain beyond a certain time within the public ſquare and ſtreets is conſidered a nuiſance, to abate which a regulation will be propoſed.

By the Records of the Borough it appears that at different periods ſince 1794, taxes to the amount of [illegible]6 dollars and 94 cents have been [illegible] the purpoſe of repairing ſtreets, &c. the utility of which is at the preſent time ſcarcely apparent. A propoſal has been laid before the Burgeſſes for making [illegible] of a more permanent nature, paving [illegible]

N[illegible]

I SOME time [illegible] and Ann Girty [illegible] heny river, and, (in [illegible]) gave them an obligation [illegible] of Land on the waters of [illegible] North Weſtern Territory ; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forewarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 24, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a perſon qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A perſon who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement—none other need apply.

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES BAIRD, } Truſtees.
JAMES WILSON,

Erie, June 19, 1801.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber,

living in Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt inſtant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age, and bound to 18. He was taken up by Mr Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greenſburgh ; he remained with Mr. Lee 8 or 9 days, who propoſed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and ſaid he would return home. He may ſtill be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to paſs the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himſelf to and was in company with ſome waggoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, ſmart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plauſible ſtory. Any perſon that will ſend him home to me ſhall be literally rewarded in proportion to the diſtance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

June 24, 1801.

Entered, as Strays, with the

ſubſcriber, wood-ranger for the county of Allegheny, a Roan MARE, 14 hands and an half high, 13 or 14 years old, the near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, paces, and had on a middling large bell.

Alſo, a dark brown FILLY, riſing 2 years old, neither docked nor branded, a natural trotter, and had a piece of a yoke [illegible]. The owners may have them [illegible] proving property, and paying [illegible] living on Chartiers creek, [illegible] from Pittſburgh.

JO[illegible]

June 24, 1801.

[illegible] I will give a reward of [illegible]

GEORGE COCHRAN, Conſt[illegible]

Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and [illegible]

[illegible] or is part owner of a [illegible] in Little Beaver, near the [illegible] county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, [illegible] are hereby notified, that the [illegible] the water on my land, injures [illegible] a valuable mill [illegible] I wiſh to improve, and as this was done [illegible] my conſent, or any one authoriſed by [illegible] I caution all perſons concerned [illegible] of occupier, that a ſuit will be [illegible] unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch [illegible] that the ſtream may paſs in its natural [illegible] and I receive no kind of inconvenience from backing of the water.

JOHN DEVER[illegible]

24th June, 1801.

DESERTERS.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, on the evening of the [illegible] from this garriſon, JAMES BARR[illegible] *private ſoldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artillerists and Engineers. He was born in* [illegible] *in the State of New Jerſey, aged 30 years,* [illegible] *10 inches in height, has light brown hair,* [illegible] *and blue eyes—he is very fond of* [illegible] *and when intoxicated very inſolent.*

WILLIAM FOOSE, *belonging to the ſame* [illegible] *born in New Jerſey, aged 21 years, 5 feet* [illegible] *in height, brown hair, dark complexion, and* [illegible] *On the night of the 18th inſtant,* JO[illegible] HARRIS, *of the 2d Regt. Artillerists and En*[illegible] *born in Cheſter county, in the State of Pennſylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height, red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is fond of ſtrong drink.*

Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed Deſerters and delivers them to any officer of the United States, or ſecures them in any jail of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, or Ten Dollars for either.

JAMES READ, Captain
2d Regt. Art. & E[illegible]
Commanding.

Fort Fayette, June 19, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

Received by the arrival of the Waſhington at Boſton, in 40 days from Liverpool.

LONDON, April 30.

We have the ſatisfaction and happineſs to announce, that, according to private advices received this morning from Paris, THE WHOLE OF EGYPT IS IN OUR POSSESSION.

This account was brought by Major Keir who landed at Dover laſt night from Calais.

"*Downing Street, April 29.*

"MY LORD,

"I have great ſatisfaction in informing [illegible] that by letters received this day from Lord [illegible] fort and Sir James Craufurd, it appears that the Courts of Berlin and Copenhagen have [illegible] ed to re-open the rivers of the North of Germany, and that all veſſels whatever will be allowed to navigate thoſe Rivers without moleſtation.

"I beg your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to make this intelligence as public as poſſible in the city.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "HAWKESBURY.

"*The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.*"

An Amſterdam paper, received at Baltimore, mentions that the French admiral Ganteaume has been put under arreſt by the government, for having returned with his fleet to Toulon, in [illegible] *lation of his orders—which were, that he ſhould proceed without delay to Egypt, to reinforce the army under general Menou.*

Captain Oſborne, who arrived at New York a few days ſince from the Weſt Indies, informs that ſince the capture of the neutral iſlands by the Engliſh, all their privateers had been called in.

Upwards of 1000 paſſengers arrived here in different veſſels from Great Britain in the courſe of the laſt four days. It is ſaid that the late increaſe of emigration has attracted the attention of the Britiſh government. N. York paper.

The intelligence that a Britiſh expedition againſt Manilla has failed, is corroborated by the information of captain Newell, who touched at St. Helena on his paſſage home, and who has arrived at Boſton.

BOSTON, June 1[illegible]

In corroboration of the article [illegible] not to have waited for the reply of the Preſident to his demands; but to have commenced his hoſtilities, his force, however, is inſignificant; being one veſſel of 18 guns, and a few of 12 and under. The ſquadron is preſumed competent to all the purpoſes of convoy and defence which may be neceſſary. A liſt of the Algerine navy accompanies the letter. It conſiſts of 5 veſſels from 4 to 34 guns, and one 44 building—233 guns in the whole.

The laſt warrant, we believe, drawn on the Treaſury for monies to carry into effect the treaties with the Barbary Powers, was dated the 18th April 1798. It was for 50,000 dollars.—Of courſe three years have nearly expired ſince the money could have been received at Algiers. Why none has ſince been drawn for this purpoſe, we are not able to ſay. Perhaps the government, tried of the degrading buſineſs, thought it beſt to give ſolid reaſons for being no longer tributary to pirates.

Memorandum of Goods boated down the Schuylkill, for the Philadelphia market, from 20th December to June 20, 1801,

20 000 barrels of Flour
110 tons Iron
600 barrels Bread

A vaſt quantity of hats, lard, bees-wax, &c. &c. worth in Philadelphia 270 000 dollars.

If by this conveyance ſuch an immenſe quantity of Goods has been brought to Philadelphia—What muſt have been received through other channels?

Buonaparte, previous to the arrival of the Pruſſian envoy, Luccheſini, at Paris, laſt fall, received an intimation from the cabinet of Berlin, "that Pruſſia having witneſſed the numerous revolutions which had ſucceſſively convulſed the French Republic, and the ſtill more numerous changes in the government of that country, deemed it neceſſary, before the concluſion of any continental peace, to ſee ſuch a government eſtabliſhed in France, as might afford ſufficient ſecurity to Europe—that they admitted the government of Buonaparte to afford ſuch ſecurity—but that as the permanence of it depended entirely upon his life, it was thought neceſſary before any negociations were entered upon, that he ſhould nominate, as his ſucceſſor, ſuch a man as the French nation could look up to with confidence, and the Jacobins regard with dread."

This information its ſeems, was ſo far from inſuring the approbation of the firſt Conſul, that Luccheſini was ſuffered to remain ten days at Paris before he could obtain his firſt audience. What paſſed at that audience is of courſe, not fully known; but it was followed by the diſmiſſion of Carnot from the miniſtry, becauſe, ſays our correſpondent, *he had been looked up to, by a numerous party, as the only man who was fit, by his abilities, to ſucceed to the Conſulate*, and Buonaparte is affirmed to have determined that, if the mediating powers ſhould inſiſt on ſuch a meaſure, Moreau ſhould be nominated as his ſucceſſor. The curious intelligence is indirectly corroborated by an article in the laſt *Spectateur du Nord*, in which it is inſinuated that Moreau is to ſucceed Buonaparte.

Lucien Buonapartes held in deteſtation in France. His office of Miniſter of the interior gives him the command of very large ſums, which he waſtes in every kind of diſſipation, and in the moſt ſcandalous manner, in order, forſooth! to ſupport his rank as a *Prince of the blood*!!! He is protected by the whole power of his brother, whoſe *vanity*, the leading *foible* in his character, leads him to confer on the members of his family, all the advantages and prerogatives of Sovereign Princes. This conduct has rendered him the object of inceſſant ridicule, conſiderably diminiſhed his popularity.

Another ſpecies of evil peculiar to a corrupt military government, prevails in a very great degree, and has become particularly offenſive to the French, viz. the influence and inſolence of generals. All the generals attached to Buonaparte, thoſe who ſupported him in his uſurpation, and thoſe who were with him in Egypt, bear an exact reſemblance to the minions and favourites of the Romans Emperors. Theſe men have the public treaſure almoſt entirely at their diſpoſal. General Laſnes, one of the Conſul's chief friend, ſpends the enormous ſum of *five hundred thouſand livres* (upwards of *twenty thouſand guineas*!!!) a month, at Paris, where he and his aids-de camp occupy one of the moſt magnificent *hotels* in that capital. Buonaparte not being able to ſupply his favourites with ſufficient ſpecie for defraying their unbounded expences, grants them *congees d'exportations* i. e an excluſive permiſſion to export various articles, the exportation of which is prohibited by law—theſe *congees* are ſold to mercantile men who purchaſe them at a very high price.

The freedom of the preſs is totally annihilated in the free Republic of France. The editors of newſpapers dare not inſert a paragraph of intelligence which has not been copied from the government paper, and any the ſmalleſt diviation from this rule of circumſtance and prudence, would immediately operate as their death-warrant. Of this a curious inſtance lately occurred. Buonaparte had been invited to a grand dinner given by Mr. Tallyrand, at his country houſe, where the latter had provided for the amuſement of his illuſtrious gueſt, a number of rabbits to be hunted. The Conſul did not reliſh this amuſement; and the rabbits when let looſe would not run without whipping.

The next day the anecdote was related, in a ludicrous manner; in the *Journal des Hommes Libres*, but notwithſtanding the prudent precaution which the editor had obſerved of placing the ſcene of action in the Roman territory, and the time of action in the reign of one of the Romans Emperors, he was ſpeedily puniſhed for his preſumption, and the very next day, the FREE MAN'S JOURNAL *ceaſed to exiſt*.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH:
FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1801.

BEDFORD, (Penn.) June 26, 1801.

Yeſterday, the firſt ſeſſion of the *Circuit Court* of the United States for the *Weſtern Diſtrict* of Pennſylvania, was held at this place.

PRESENT.

The Hon. WILLIAM TILGHMAN, Chief Judge

The Hon. RICHARD BASSETT and WILLIAM GRIFFITH, Judges.

JOSIAH ESPY, of Somerſet, was appointed and ſworn as Clerk.

The Commiſſions of PRESLY C. LANE, Marſhal, and of JAMES HAMILTON, Attorney of the United States for the Diſtrict, were produced and read.

A *Grand Jury* were ſworn and charged, but were diſmiſſed without filing any preſentments.

After the admiſſion of a number of the *Attornies* preſent, the Court adjourned the ſame day till the 25th of November next.

(By Requeſt.)

On Saturday the 4th of July, being the anniverſary of American Independence, a number of reſpectable citizens from the Borough of Pittſburgh, and its vicinity, met at Mr. Thomas Reed's, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny, about three miles from the Borough, and partook of a handſome repaſt provided on the occaſion, in commemoration of the day.

General ALEXANDER FOWLER was choſen Preſident, and Doctor ANDREW RICHARDSON, Vice Preſident.

By requeſt General Fowler read the declaration of *Independence*, written by Citizen Thomas Jefferſon, our firſt Magiſtrate, at an epoch which *tried mens' ſouls*; and to convince his fellow citizens, in what eſtimation this illuſtrious character is held in Europe, he introduced the following elegant extracts, from a London paper, entitled the ALBION.

"Truth," ſays Mr. M'Cloud, the inſpired Editor of this paper, "has ſeldom been illuſtrated, as by the *Preſident Jefferſon*, in his ſpeech, delivered in preſence of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives at Waſhington, on the 4th of March laſt."

"Whomſoever has peruſed it without feeling the divine glow of patriotiſm at his heart, let him hire out his days to taſk maſters, take upon himſelf the yoke, and dragging his chains to the *font*, worſhip ſlavery!—But he deſerves not to live among men, who can refuſe to join his voice to that of the *thouſands*, who will throughout the world, celebrate the praiſes of the Firſt Citizen of the Republic of America."

"Throughout, the temper of the ſpeech is equal, yet firm; bold, yet reflective. The diction is ſtately, yet nervous; majeſtic, but familiar; no ordinary mind preſided over the diſtribution of its parts. Some of the paſſages have never been excelled. The truth of the principles, the juſtneſs of the opinions, the noble elevation of the ſentiments of the Preſident; deſign his fame for immortality and glory."

"After truly obſerving that, every difference of opinion, is not a difference of principle, the illuſtrious Citizen, in evident alluſions to the tumult of popular election and the agitation of parties, ſays, "We have called by different names, brethren of the ſame principle. We are all Republicans—all Federaliſts. If there be any among us, who would wiſh to diſſolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them ſtand undiſturbed, as monuments of the ſafety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, when reaſon is left free to combat it."

"Can ſentiments, be more liberal, or obſervations more correct."

Again, the Editor of the London ALBION obſerves, "Mr. Jefferſon's definition of good government will no doubt be rejected, by ſome of the governments of the old world; but its juſtneſs is nevertheleſs indiſputable."

"Some one thing more, my fellow citizens; a wiſe and frugal government, which ſhall reſtrain men from injuring one another; ſhall leave them otherwiſe to regulate their own purſuits of induſtry and improvement, *and ſhall not take from the mouth of the labourer the bread it has earned. This is the ſum of good government.*"

The General having concluded, Doctor Andrew Richardſon aroſe, and pronounced an animating ORATION, which drew forth burſts of applauſe.

After dinner the following Toaſts were drank.

1. The Day we celebrate—may its annual viſits ever find us a happy and grateful people.
2. The Preſident of the United States—may his adminiſtration meet the approbation of his friends, and gain the eſteem and confidence of his enemies.
3. The Vice Preſident of the United States—may the unfolding of his talents and integrity, raiſe him ſtill higher in the opinion of the American people.
4. Both Houſes of Congreſs—may pure motives, and ſound judgment, unbiaſſed by party ſpirit, form the baſis of their public acts.
5. The memory of George Waſhington—the departed Father of the American family.
6. Thomas M'Kean—the Pennſylvania luminary.
7. John Adams—may his ſervices be remembered, and his foibles forgotten.
8. The Legiſlatures of the individual States of the Union—may they be circumſpect, and guard with diligence and good faith, the fundamental laws of America.
9. The Citizens of America—may they be virtuous in the exercife of their ſovereign rights.
10. The marauding Barbarians—may the rod of Juſtice teach them the law of nations, and humanity.
11. The Agriculture of the Weſtern World.
12. The Militia of the United States.
13. Party ſpirit—may it ceaſe to exiſt, and never be again revived.
14. The Conſtitution of the United States—may it be ever reverenced and never miſconſtrued.
15. The American Fair—may they never ſmile on the enemies of their country.
16. More Farmers, and fewer Land Jobbers.

Volunteer—by the Preſident.

Albert Gallatin, the American Neckar.

The woods reſounded with harmony and good humour, and the afternoon was ſpent in a manner becoming brethren, who are determined *to purſue principle, and contemn party*.

THE TEST OF GENEROSITY.

AN APOLOGUE.

GENEROSITY chiefly conſiſts in doing good to our enemies. Of this truth the following Apologue may ſerve for an illuſtration:—

A certain father of a family, advanced in years being very deſirous of ſettling his worldly matters, divided his property among his three ſons.

"Nothing now remains," ſaid he to them, "but a Diamond of great value. This I have determined to appropriate to whichever of you ſhall, within three months, perform the moſt noble and the moſt generous action."

The three ſons accordingly departed different ways, and returned by the limited time. On preſenting themſelves before the Judge, the eldeſt thus began:

"Father," ſaid he, "during my abſence, I found a ſtranger ſo circumſtanced, that he was under the neceſſity of entruſting me with the whole of his fortune. He had no written ſecurity from me, nor could he poſſibly bring any proof, or any evidence whatever of the depoſit—yet I faithfully returned every ſhilling. Was there not ſomething commendable in this action?"

Thou haſt done what was incumbent upon thee, my ſon, replied the old man—the man who could have acted otherwiſe, was unworthy to live—for honeſty is a duty. Thy action is an action of Juſtice, not of Generoſity.

On this the ſecond ſon advanced.

"In the courſe of my travels," ſaid he, "I came to a lake, in which I ſaw a child ſtruggling with death: I plunged into it, and ſaved his life, in the preſence of a number of the neighbouring villagers, all of whom can atteſt the truth of what I aſſert."

"It was well done," interrupted the old man, "but ſtill there was nothing of generoſity in this exploit—you only obeyed the dictates of Humanity."

At length the youngeſt of the three came forward.

"I happened," ſaid he, "to meet my mortal enemy, who, having bewildered himſelf in the dead of night, had imperceptibly fallen aſleep upon the brink of a frightful precipice.—The leaſt motion would infallibly have plunged him headlong into the abyſs—and, though his life was in my hands, yet, with every neceſſary precaution, I awakened him, and removed the danger."

"Ah, my ſon!" exclaimed the venerable good man with tranſport, while he preſſed him to his heart, "to thee belongs the Diamond—well haſt thou deſerved it."

ANECDOTE.

An honeſt, well meaning man, who calls himſelf a Federaliſt, and was a ſubſcriber to a Federal newſpaper, had ſo far fallen under the influence of a certain noiſy Jacobin, (who was continually railing againſt Federaliſm, and againſt thoſe Federal printers whoſe principles and conſiſtency would not permit them to advocate both ſides) that in a pet he determined to diſcontinue his paper; obſerving, that the printer was ſo all on one ſide, and never publiſhed any thing in favour of the other ſide, that he thought it beſt not to read them any more. His ſon remarking this, and lamenting the influence which his infidel neighbor had acquired over his father, in politics—to bring him to a right view of things, adopted the expedient of abſenting himſelf from public worſhip. The old gentleman being a ſtrict obſerver of the Sabbath, remonſtrated with his ſon on the impropriety of his conduct, and demanded the reaſon of his abſence from meeting. The young man replied, that in religion, as in politics, there were two ſides; and that he found the Miniſter preached ſo all on one ſide, and never ſpoke in favor of the other, that he thought beſt not to hear any more of his diſcourſe.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A feature in the character of General ALEXANDER FOWLER.

ON the eve of the American Revolution in 1774, on Saturday, when it came to Mr. Fowler's turn to give an entertainment to the Officers of the Royal Iriſh Regiment, and which was cuſtomary by rotation; having ſome private citizens of Philadelphia invited, every candid man's ſentiments being underſtood and expreſſed—Dinner being over, Mr. Fowler, ſitting at the head of his table, began the convivial part of the entertainment, with the following toaſt—'*The immortal memory of King William the Third.*' "Miller, (who was maſter of the band of Muſic) play up the Battle of the Boyne!" It is needleſs to mention, that ſoon after this time, Mr. Fowler had every thing to contend with, which the Britiſh government could throw in his way to oppreſs him, to my own knowledge.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.

N. B. The above ſtrictures, or obſervations, were firſt written by me (though probably not exactly in the ſame words) on Saturday the 6th of June laſt, in Sewickly Bottom, when General Fowler's name was introduced among the people as a member for Congreſs.

W. S.

4th July, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Chartiers creek, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, 3 years old this laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip from that to the noſe, paces. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Allegheny county, July 4, 1801.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Sale, at the Market Houſe
Borough of Pittſburgh, TO-MORROW
11th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoo

A pair of Coach Horſe

and a ſubſtantial, convenient COACHE
laſt May, together with the HARNES
Terms—Six months credit with a note
proved indorſer.

Pittſburgh, July 10, 1801.

NEW STORE.

WILLIAM AMBERS

HAS again opened Store in Pittſburgh
Brick Houſe where Mr. *Larwill* t
done buſineſs. He has juſt received a
aſſortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queenſware,

which he is determined to ſell at the mo
ced prices for Caſh or Country Produce

Pittſburgh, July 8, 1801.

N. B. A few decent characters can be
modated with Boarding.

Three Dollars Rewa

STRAYED *from the ferry of Ephrai*
Eſq. on the Monongahela river, oppoſ
burgh, on the 1ſt inſt. a Bay MARE,
years old, between 14 and 15 hands high,
on the off ſhoulder and buttock D, not d
natural trotter, and one hind foot whi
above reward will be paid to any perſon t
take up and deliver ſaid Mare to John
on Chartiers creek, Waſhington county, o
ſubſcriber living within one mile of ſaid F
together with reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL M'CORI

July 8, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MA

NEW YORK, June 26.

Captain Laurin, arrived laſt eveni
Bourdeaux, informs us—

The French troops were daily marchi
that place on their way to Bayonne,
againſt Portugal. The forces to be emp
that occaſion were to conſiſt of 60 000
Lucien Buonaparte (brother of the Firſt
commands a regiment of cavalry, in th

It was reported at Bordeaux, that th
had obtained a victory over the Engliſh
—and that two Engliſh ambaſſadors ha
at Paris from London, to negociate fo
between the two countries.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

By an arrival of the brig Venus
from Hamburg, we are enabled to lay
readers of the Philadelphia Gazette
the 5th of May from Hamburg, and to
from London.

Referring our readers to the tranſla
extracts generally, we ſhall notice b
features of the Intelligence, and its c
with our former accounts.

The intelligence from Egypt, annou
the defeat of the French, it will be r
was from Mr. Tooke, dated at Conſt
on the fourth of April. We have a
(which we tranſlate) ſeven days later f
ſtantinople than the diſpatches from M
agreeing nearly with the former acco
particulars of the battle, but ſtating,
happened on the 22d of March. Thi
is likewiſe important, as it would ap
it that Lord Elgin had received advice
Ralph Abercrombie to the 24th of M
which day the Britiſh General began
towards Alexandria. On the 25th the
pected to be joined by 6000 troops fr
my of the Grand Vizier.

The Northern Confederacy has cr
to atoms. Its heterogeneous members
deeply affected by the battle of Co
At the ſame time that they all de
reſolution to adhere to the original Co
they are ſuing for peace! Already h
perors Alexander diſpatched a co
overtures of a pacific nature, and his
Sweden has graciouſly conſented t
overtures of peace from England!
queuce of proſpect of a ſpeedy adj
affairs, the Fleet under Sir Hyde Park
ed to Copenhagen about the laſt of A

The Navigation of the Elbe has b
ed free to the ſhips of all nations, an
a reſpectable merchant here, of the ſ
from Hamburg, aſſure us that that
be evacuated by its Daniſh invaders
following.—This important part of t
confirmed by a paſſenger in the Venu
informed by Prince Charles the con
the Daniſh force, that he had orders
Hamburg before the 10th of May.

A French army is aſſembling on t
the neighbourhood of St. Maloes,
with the intention it is thought, of a
Britiſh and providing employment fo
ers of the Firſt Conſul that have b
from Germany ſince the peace.

Letters from Bordeaux, by the Sa
on that official letters were in circu
the American Conſul at Algiers, ſtati
Tripolitan cruiſers were out—and tha
veſſels in Barcelona were arming fo
ſence home.

The Duke of Parma was daily e
Bordeaux, where great preparations we
receive him.

The veſſels belonging to the North
were ſtill embargoed in Bordeaux.

ſold : at the end of a month, we were deſ te. What could we do? What ſhould be e of us? My ſkill was in ruſtic labour, the inhabitants of great cities look with h contempt, on the art which nouriſhes m. Thereſa had little more genius than ſelf. She ſuffered, and trembled for the re, while we aggravated a hundred times, ſeverity of our pains, by a mutual conceal nt. At length, as a final reſource, I enliſted a regiment of cavalry, then garriſoned at a, and gave my bounty to Thereſa, which received in tears. My pay ſupported me, the little productions of Thereſa, for ſhe the inſtructions of want, kept in motion our le houſehold. An infant came, to ſtraiten connection; it was you, dear Gertrude, pronounce you the future treaſure of our —and though, with each new filial bleſſing, prophecy has been repeated, we have own no diſappointment. A nurſe was pro red for thoſe offices, which your mother ld not perform—and, while ſhe, deſolated the privation, paſſed her days over her cra by my promptneſs in duty, I was endea ring to ſecure the eſteem and friendſhip of y commanders.

Frederick, my captain, was but twenty rs old—and, from all our officers, he diſtin ſhed himſelf by his gentleneſs and elegance. had taken me into favour—I told him my ſto —he ſaw Thereſa, and our condition intereſt him. Repeatedly did he promiſe to make ances to Aimar, and as my dependance on , was abſolute, I had ſecured his word, for reſtoration of my liberty, when my father law ſhould be appeaſed. Once already, had written to our village, and was yet without wer.

Time rolled by, but my young captain re ed not. Thereſa became hourly more ſad— when I prayed for the explanation of her row, ſhe ſpoke to me of her father, and di ted the ſubject. Far was I from diſcovering cauſe of it, in my patron.

This young man, with all the ardour of his rs, had ſeen Thereſa, as I ſaw her. His ue was weaker than his paſſion. He knew misfortunes, he underſtood our neceſſities, he dared to name to my wife, the price of protection. Rouſed by the inſult, ſhe told all her indignation, yet, dreading the im uous jealouſy of my temper, concealed it n *me*—ſhe ſecretly reſiſted Frederick, at the y moment, that I was boaſting to her his eroſity.

As I approached my houſe one day, after ving the picket, you may judge of my ſur ſe, at the ſight of Aimar. Have I then found , raviſher? he exclaimed. Give me back my ghter? reſtore me the happineſs you ſtole to ard my friendſhip?—I knelt to him—I en ed the firſt burſt of his anger—I ſoftened him h my tears, till he conſented to hear me. was then I undertook no juſtification. The is done, ſaid I—Thereſa is mine—ſhe is my e. My life is in your hands—puniſh me, ſpare your child—oh, ſpare your only d! Diſhonour not her huſband—kill her with grief. Forget me, I pray you, and k of her alone! Inſtead of leading him to ereſa, I then conducted him to you, my ghter. Come, added I, here is another ſub for your clemency and pity. You were in r cradle, Gertrude—you ſlept— and inno ce and health were in the lilies and roſes of r face. Aimar contemplates you, and his are moiſtened. I take you to my arms— ſent you to him—here again is your daugh My motions awoke you, and, as though ven had inſpired your temper, you complain not, but ſmiled—you ſtretched your little s to the venerable Aimar, and careſſed with r fingers, his hoary locks, while you gave him your cheek. The old man covered you h kiſſes, and ſtrained me to his boſom—then, keeping his burden, and extending to me hand, Come, my ſon, ſaid he, let us find daughter—You may think, my children, h what joy, I led him to our habitation

On the way, I thought that Thereſa might er from his appearance. In the intention of paring her, I ran before Aimar; I aſcend, I n the door, and diſcover Frederick on his es to my wife, who was employing all her ngth to eſcape from his tranſports. My eyes cely beheld the ſpectacle, ere my ſword was is boſom. He fell, bathed in his blood; cries aſſembled the guard, while my ſword ſmoked from its duty; and the unhappy nar arrived but to ſee me loaded with irons. nbraced him; I commended to him my child, lifeleſs wife. I embraced you too, Ger de, and followed my comrades to a dun on.

Two days and three nights here buried, you y conceive my ſituation. I heard of nothing m without; I knew not the fate of Thereſa; I ſaw nothing but my perverſe gaoler, whoſe varied anſwer to my inquiries, was the aſ ance of a ſpeedy condemnation. On the rd day my doors were opened; I was order out; a detachment was preſent to ſurround , and under their guard I was conducted to *place d'armes*. I ſaw from afar my regi nt collected with the terrific engine of my niſhment. The idea, that I had now reach the criſis of my woes, brought back my loſt ength. With a convulſive motion I doubled y ſtep. My tongue, in ſpite of me, pronoun d the name of Thereſa. I ſought her every ere, and complained of her abſence. At t I arrived. They read my ſentence, and de ered me to him who ſhould execute it. I was aiting the mortal ſtroke, when it was arreſted the moſt piercing cries. A ſpectre, half nak , pale, and bloody, ſtriving to penetrate the med troops that ſurrounded me, then ſtruck y eye. It was Frederick. My friend, he ex imed, I am the the wretch; it is I who mer death. My friends, have pity, on the inno nt. I would have ſeduced his wife, and he puniſhed me for it. He was juſt, and you e fiends if you attempt his life—The com ander of the regiment ran to him; he attempt to calm him; he ſhewed him the law which ndemned me for raiſing a hand againſt my of er. I was then no longer his officer, cried ederick. I had rendered to him his liberty; his diſcharge executed on the preced ; he is not amenable even to your juſtice.—My rights were defended by Frederick and humanity; I was reconducted to priſon; ne addreſſed the miniſter; accuſed himſelf; beſought my pardon, and obtained it.

'Aimar, Thereſa, and myſelf, dropt at the feet of our liberator. He confirmed the gift of my liberty and would have joined to it benefactions, which we did not expect. To this village we returned: the death of Aimar has left me maſter of his wealth; and it is among you, my children, that we will enjoy it, and terminate our days in peace.'

The recital of Peter had cloſely drawn around him his family. They ſtill liſtened, when he no longer ſpoke, and their cheeks were courſed by tears. Comfort yourſelves, ſaid the good old man. Heaven, in your loves has recompenſed me for every pain. He then embraced them, twice kiſſed Louiſa, and they retired to reſt.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAMBURGH, March 31.

THE fate of the city is at laſt determined, it is now in poſſeſſion of a Daniſh army under the command of Prince Charles of Heſſe.

Late in the evening of the 28th inſtant, advice being received here from Pinneberg, a town in Holſtein, about the diſtance of five leagues from this place, that the prince was advancing with the Daniſh troops, two members of the Senate, and the Snydic Sieveking were immediately diſpatched to the Daniſh head-quarters, to deprecate ſo violent a proceeding.

The Prince of Heſſe having heard what the deputation had to urge, gravely pulled out his watch, and looking at the hour, addreſſed the deputies in the following words: "Gentlemen, it is now eight o'clock; return home, and convoke your aldermen and citizens, and deliberate upon what reception they will think proper to give me. Meanwhile, depend upon my being before your gates by eight o'clock to-morrow morning."

Alarmed at this declaration, the Snydic warmly expoſtulated; but the prince rather picqued, interrupted him, ſaying, "Softly, ſir, ſoftly! conſider where, and with whom you are!"

It is remarkable that the Pruſſian miniſter Schultz declared, that to the beſt of his knowledge, the court of Berlin knew nothing of the intended invaſion, and accompanying the deputation, he ſolemnly proteſted againſt that meaſure. The prince of Heſſe, on that occaſion, drew a letter from his pocket, and aſked the miniſter whether he knew the ſignature? he anſwered in a low whiſper; and the prince and he withdrew and talked privately together for ſome time, but what could be the ſubject of their converſation has not yet tranſpired.

The affrighted deputation returned to town and delivered the unwelcome meſſage which the prince ſent by way of ultimatum. The Senate ſat and deliberated the whole night, and about one o'clock in the morning they convoked all the citizens to accept or reject their decree. In this emergency, the debates of the citizens were warm and tumultuous, and they reſolved, in the name of their conſtituents, to defend the city to the laſt extremity. This reſolution was adopted on the ſuppoſition that the king of Pruſſia would ſend troops to their relief.

The Pruſſian miniſter, however, received an eſtafette a little before day break; in conſequence of which, he informed the Senate that the King his maſter, found it neceſſary, under the preſent circumſtances, that the Danes ſhould paſs thro' and occupy the works and fortifications of Hamburgh. This unexpected communication, and the repreſentations made by the Senate, of the danger to which this city and its inhabitants would be expoſed, in caſe of reſiſtance, induced the city to conſent to the temporary occupation of the place by the Danes, on its being ſummoned.

A little after day-break, on the 29th, the Daniſh beſieging army had already collected before the Altona gate, to the number of 4000 men with a train of 60 pieces of heavy ordinance, a great number of ammunition waggons, baggage, &c. At 8 o'clock the prince of Heſſe ſent a ſummons to the Senate and commandant, to ſurrender the place, and immediately after ſeveral field pieces and heavy ordnance were planted againſt the gate, and the troops advanced cloſe under the ramparts. A deputation of the Senate then went out to the prince with the capitulation, and ſoon after their return, the gates were opened to the Danes. Some perſons inſinuate that Hamburgh will be annexed to Denmark, by virtue of a ſecret article of the treaty of Luneville.

Nothing can exceed the general indignation expreſſed by looks and words by the Hamburghers, on ſeeing the Danes enter their gates; and had the Senate not publiſhed a proclamation, aſſuring them that the independence of their town ſhould be preſerved, and exhorting them to treat the foreign ſoldiers with civility, for fear of the worſt conſequences to the whole town, exceſſes would certainly have taken place, and the Danes, whoſe numbers was but ſmall compared to the population of Hamburgh, might have been maſſacred by the enraged populace.—The number of Daniſh ſoldiers has been increaſed ſince Sunday, and they now amount to near 12 000 men, looking more like banditti than regular troops. They are quartered in the ſuburbs and adjacent ſeats and villages. In town, they only occupy the rampart gates, and principal guard houſes.

LONDON, April 13.

A paſſenger veſſel arrived at Dover from Calais at 8 o'clock laſt night, which brought over a meſſenger and diſpatches from the French government to M. Otto. This veſſel ſailed from Calais on Thurſday, and on the ſame night was near in with Dover, but owing to ſtrong and adverſe winds was obliged to put back to Calais.—By this conveyance we have received Paris journals of the 9th inſtant—theſe of the 7th and 8th reached town yeſterday morning. The little importance of their contents renders it unneceſſary for us to ſay much on the ſubject of them. Sentence has been pronounced upon the conſpirators of the 3d Nivoſe (25th December laſt) that is to ſay, the authors of the infernal machine. Carbon and St. Regent have, as was expected, been condemned to death. All the others have either been acquitted or elſe condemned to only three months impriſonment.—The reſpectable Mademoiſelle de Ceci was acquitted of all the charges of which ſhe was accuſed, to the great ſatisfaction of all preſent.

General Macdonald has been appointed ambaſſador of the French Republic in Denmark, Citizen Bourgoing who was formerly in that ſituation in Spain, has been appointed to the ſame office in Sweden. The ſon of the ci devant duke of Liancourt is, it is reported, to be ſent to Dreſden. The French troops continue to evacuate Germany.

Intelligence is ſaid to have been received from Genoa, that admiral Gantheaume's ſquadron, after refitting at Toulon, had ſailed from that port, but ſome of his frigates having deſcried the Engliſh ſquadron, they returned to that place, where they are now blockaded by the ſquadron under Sir John Borlaſe Warren, which had been reinforced by two ſhips of the line from Minorca.

This intelligence is corroborated by other advices received by the Mutine brig, by whoſe diſpatches it appears, that Gantheaume's ſquadron ſailed from Toulon on the 17th ult. and put back on the 19th.

April 16.

COMPLETE NAVAL VICTORY.

The park and tower guns were fired yeſterday at two o'clock, to announce a complete Naval Victory we have gained over our ancient ally, the DANES. Captain Otway, Sir Hyde Parker's ſecond captain, arrived in the forenoon at the admiralty, with diſpatches, containing the official account of this engagement, the particulars of which were immediately communicated to the Lord Mayor in the following:—

"My Lord,

"I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint your lordſhip, that a diſpatch is received from Sir Hyde Parker, dated the 6th inſtant, giving an account of an attack having been made on the 2d under the command of lord Nelſon, on the enemy's ſhips, compoſing the line of defence at Copenhagen, conſiſting of two decked ſhips, frigates and floating batteries, and, that after a ſevere conflict, which laſted ſeveral hours, the principal part of the line was ſilenced, and of twenty three ſhips and other veſſels that compoſed it, eighteen were taken or deſtroyed, and among that number ſeven ſhips of the line.

"The loſs on our ſide has been 234 killed, and 641 wounded; among the former are Captains Moſſe and Riou, and among the latter Captain Sir T. B. Thompſon. I have the pleaſure to add, that Sir Hyde Parker was at anchor with his fleet before Copenhagen, when the officer left him on the 6th inſtant, and that none of his ſhips or veſſels had been loſt or diſmaſted.

Admiralty, 2 o'clock P. M.
April 15, 1801.
The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.
(Signed) ST. VINCENT.

In the above action, one of the Daniſh 74's had all her guns diſmounted except one, and all her men killed but ten.

After the above action, Lord Nelſon under a flag of truce, went on ſhore at Copenhagen, where he was treated as a gallant officer, and had an audience with the Daniſh Monarch.—His demands are three millions, all their men of war, a free paſſage, &c.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Wedneſday, April 15.
Admiralty-Office, April 13.

Captain Otway, of his majeſty's ſhip the London, arrived in town this morning, with diſpatches from admiral Sir Hyde Parker, commander in chief of a ſquadron of his majeſty's ſhips employed on a particular ſervice, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board the London, in Copenhagen Roads, the 6th inſtant, of which the following are copies:

SIR,

You will be pleaſed to acquaint the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that ſince my letter of the 23d of March, no opportunity of wind offered for going up the Sound until the 25th, when the wind ſhifted in a moſt violent ſquall from the S. W. to the N. W. and north, and blew with ſuch violence, and with ſo great a ſea, as to render it impoſſible for any ſhip to have weighed her anchor. The wind and ſea were ſo violent, as to oblige many ſhips to let go a ſecond anchor to prevent them from driving, notwithſtanding they were riding with two cables an end; and by the morning the wind veered again to the ſouthward of the weſt.

On the 30th of laſt month, the wind having come to the northward, we paſſed into the Sound with the fleet, but not before I had aſſured myſelf of the hoſtile intentions of the Danes to oppoſe our paſſage, as the papers marked No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, will prove; after this intercourſe there could be no doubt remaining of their determination to reſiſt.

After anchoring about five or ſix miles the iſland of Hu[illegible], I reconnoitred with vice admiral lord Nelſon, and rear admi[illegible] the formidable line of ſhips, radea[illegible] galleys, fire-ſhips, and gun-boats, [illegible] ſupported by extenſive batteries on [illegible] ands called the crowns; the largeſt [illegible] was mounted with from fifty to ſeventy canon; theſe were again command[illegible] ſhips of ſeventy guns, and a large frig[illegible] inner road of Copenhagen; and two [illegible] gun ſhips (without maſts) were moor[illegible] flat, on the ſtarboard ſide of the en[illegible] the arſenal.

The day after, the wind being ſouther[illegible] again examined their poſition, and came [illegible] reſolution of attacking them from the ſouth[illegible]

Vice admiral lord Nelſon having offered [illegible] ſervices for conducting the attack, had ſome [illegible] before we entered the ſound, ſhifted his flag [illegible] the Elephant, and after having examined [illegible] buoyed the outer channel of the middle g[illegible] his lordſhip proceeded with twelve ſhips of [illegible] line named in the margin†, all the frig[illegible] bombs, fireſhips, and all the ſmall veſſels, [illegible] that evening anchored off Draco Point to [illegible] his diſpoſition for the attack, and wait for the wind ſouthward.

It was agreed between us, that the remaining ſhips with me ſhould weigh at the ſame moment his Lordſhip did, and menace the Crown batteries, and the four ſhips of the line that lay at the entrance of the arſenal; as alſo to cover our diſabled ſhips as they came out of action.

I have now the honour to encloſe a copy of Vice Admiral Lord Nelſon's report to me of the action on the 3d inſtant. His Lordſhip has ſtated ſo fully the proceedings on that day, as only to leave in the opportunity to teſtify my entire acquieſcence and teſtimony of the bravery and intrepidity with which the action was ſupported throughout the line.

Was it poſſible for me to add any thing to the well earned renown of Lord Nelſon, it would be by aſſerting, that his exertions, great as they have hertofore been, never were carried to higher pitch of zeal for his country's ſervice.

I have only to lament that the ſort of attack, confined within an intricate and narrow paſſage, excluded the ſhips particularly under my command from the opportunity of exhibiting their valour; but I can, with great truth aſſert, that the ſame ſpirit and zeal animated the whole of the fleet; and I truſt that the conteſt in which we are engaged, will, on ſome future day, afford them an occaſion of ſhewing that the whole were inſpired with the ſame ſpirit, had the field been ſufficiently extenſive to have brought it into action.

It is with the deepeſt concern I mention the loſs of Captain Moſſe and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers, and whoſe loſs, as I am well informed, will be ſenſibly felt by the families they have left behind them; the former, a wife and children, the latter, an aged mother.

From the known gallantry of Sir Thomas Thompſon on former occaſions, the naval ſervice will have to regret the loſs of the future exertions of that brave officer, whoſe leg was ſhot off.

For all other particulars I beg leave to refer their lordſhips to Captain Otway, who was with lord Nelſon in the latter part of the action, and able to anſwer any queſtions that may be thought neceſſary to put to him.

I have the honour to be, &c.
H. PARKER.

P. S. The promotions and appointments that have taken place on this occaſion will be ſent by the next opportunity that offers; but I cannot cloſe this without acquainting their lordſhips that Captain Moſſe being killed very early in the action, Lieutenant John Yelland continued it with the greateſt ſpirit and good conduct; I muſt therefore, in juſtice to his merit, beg leave to recommend him to their lordſhips favour.

No. I.

London, in the Cattegut, 27th March, 1801.

From the hoſtile tranſaction of the court of Denmark, ſending away his Britannic majeſty's Charge d'Affaires, the commander in chief of his majeſty's fleet is anxious to know what the determination of the Daniſh court is, and whether the commanding officer of Cronberg caſtle has received orders to fire upon the Britiſh fleet as they paſs into the Sound, as he muſt deem the firing of the firſt gun a declaration of war on the part of Denmark.

(Signed) HYDE PARKER.

TRANSLATION, No. II.

ANSWER.

Cronberg, March 28, 1801.

In anſwer to the admiral's honored letter, I have to inform him, that no orders are given to fire on the Engliſh fleet; an expreſs is to be ſent, I ſhall immediately ſend an officer on board to inform the admiral.

(Signed) STRICKER, Governor.

TRANSLATION, No. III.

Cronberg Caſtle, March 28, 1801.

In anſwer to your Excellency's letter, which I did not receive till the following day, at half paſt eight, I have the honor to inform you, that his majeſty the King of Denmark did not ſend away the Charge d'Affaires, but that upon his own demand he obtained a paſſport.

As a ſoldier, I cannot meddle with politics, but I am not at liberty to ſuffer a fleet, whoſe intention is not yet known, to approach the guns of the caſtle which I have the honor to command.

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† *Elephant, Defiance, Monarch, Bellona,* [illegible] *Ruſſel, Ganges, Iſis, Agamemnon,* [illegible] *Ardent.*

NOTICE.

I SOME time ago purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Allegheny river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of ſaid obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a perſon qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A perſon who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement—none other need apply

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES BAIRD, } Truſtees
JAMES WILSON,

Erie, June 19, 1801.

Ranaway on the 22d inſtant,

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a lounging walk and a lazy habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon, I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail so that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.
Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon

have erected, or in part erected, a Grist and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe completing the works, and raiſing or ſetting the ſame.—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

DESERTERS.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED *on the evening of the 16th inſtant, from this garriſon,* JAMES BARNES, *a private ſoldier belonging to the 2d Regt. Artilleriſts and Engineers. He was born in Hunterdon county in the ſtate of New Jerſey, aged 30 years, 5 feet* [illegible] *inches in length, with light brown hair, fair complexion, and blue eyes—he is very fond of ſtrong* [illegible] [illegible] *when intoxicated very inſolent. Alſo* WILLIAM FOOTE, *belonging to the ſame corps, born in New Jerſey, aged 21 years, 5 feet 7 inches in height, brown hair, dark complexion, and grey eyes. On the night of the 18th inſtant,* JOHN HARRIS, *of the 2d Regt. Artilleriſts and Engineers. Born in Cheſter county, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches in height,* [illegible] *hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He is* [illegible] [illegible] *creek.*

Whoever apprehends the above deſcribed Deſerters and delivers them to any officer of the United States, or ſecures them in any jail of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, or Ten Dollars for either.

JAMES READ, Captain
2d Regt. Art. & Eng.
Commanding.

Fort Fayette, June 19, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine townſhip, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There are fifteen acres of clear land and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and [illegible] [illegible] ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT *of* LAND *with improvements, ſituate on Pine creek, about 1 miles from Pittſburgh. This tract includes the largeſt bottom on the creek, and for meadow land exceeded by few. Perſons wiſhing to purchaſe it is ſuppoſed will view the premiſes, on which are erected a Barn and Still Houſe—the land under cultivation amounts to about 30 acres, part of which is in meadow, and there is a number of young fruit trees planted out. It is preſumed that it is worthy the attention of any gentleman who may wiſh to lead an eaſy farmer's life.*

For terms apply to GEORGE COCHRAN, *in Pittſburgh, or* RICHARD COCHRAN, *on the premiſes.*

June 11, 1801. tf

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber,

living in Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt inſtant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age and bound to 28. He was taken up by Mr Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greenſburgh; he remained with Mr Lee 8 or 9 days, who propoſed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and ſaid he would return home. He may ſtill be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to paſs the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himſelf to and was in company with ſome waggoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, ſmart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plauſible ſtory. Any perſon that will ſend him home to me ſhall be liberally rewarded in proportion to the diſtance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

June 24, 1801.

Entered, as Strays, with the

ſubſcriber, wood ranger for the county of Allegheny, a Roan MARE, 14 hands and an half high, 13 or 14 years old, the near hind foot white, no brand perceivable, paces, and had on a middling large bell.

Alſo, a dark brown FILLY, riſing 4 years old, neither docked nor branded, a natural trotter, and had a piece of a yoke round her neck. The owners may have them again by proving property, and applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, about three miles from Pittſburgh.

JOHN BELL.

June 24, 1801.

THE Public are reſpectfully

informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell portions of their Land ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, on French Creek, and other branches of navigable waters that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, at moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to opening Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great obſtacles that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the liberal terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce rapid emigration from the old ſettled ſtates; as their lands are alſo patented, the ſettler is thereby ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the quality of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior, to any now ſettling in America, well watered, and covered with a variety of excellent timber, and the climate remarkably healthy. New ſettlers can be ſupplied with proviſion at reduced prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have their Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Coniat, near Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for*
Pennſylvania Population
Company.

Greenfield, Erie County, }
May 8, 1801. } 3m.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable conveniency for carrying on buſineſs, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr.* JOHN REED, *Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to* WILLIAM CASTLEMAN, *on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

NOTICE.

DISADVANTAGES *ariſing from calling the Lots laid out adjoining Georgetown, about one mile above the mouth of Little Beaver, by the name of Weſt Baltimore, it is determined, that ſaid name be aboliſhed, and that all ſaid Lots, in future be conſidered as a part of Georgetown.*

THOMAS SMITH.

March 15, 1801.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away the firſt of this inſtant from the ſubſcriber living five miles above Mr. John Williamſon's Mill, on Big Shenango, a Dark Sorrel HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands and an half high, has a ſmall ſtar and long ſwitch tail; he went off with a bay Mare in poor order, who had on a ſmall bell, and a large button in place of a buckle on the bell collar, ſhe had been brought to this ſettlement from Sewickly, Weſtmoreland county, and probably will make for ſaid place. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and delivers him at the aforeſaid mill, or ſend word of his being taken up ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me.

JOHN RUTHERFORD.

Crawford county, 29th May, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE,
Corner of MARKET and FOURTH
STREETS,

HAS *juſt received and is opening, a large and handſome aſſortment of* MERCHANDIZE, *ſuitable for the ſeaſon.*

He has alſo on hand a parcel of BOULTING CLOTHS *well aſſorted, and a large quantity of Coarſe and Fine* SALT*—he always keeps a regular ſupply of* GROCERIES, *and has every neceſſary for perſons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for ſale at reaſonable prices. He hopes his attention to buſineſs and elegant aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers and thoſe who may call at his Store.*

Pittſburgh, May 26, 1801.

N. B. All perſons indebted to John Irwin, by bond, note, or book account, are required to come immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances—No further indulgence will be given.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co.

Have juſt received a handſome and general
aſſortment of the freſheſt

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, very low.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

IS juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Barkers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for all kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen and other articles of Country Produce

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NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large
and general aſſortment of the neweſt and
moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. Having laid their Goods in on very low terms, they pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

N. B. Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

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Warren Town and Out Lots

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 6th day of July next, a Book will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw, for the Sale of all the In and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms:——One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made, one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining one third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale—For the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of ſaid inſtalments to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to the purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeable to the terms of ſale.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, June 18, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,

Juſt Received and now opening
for ſale, by

WILLIAM CHRISTY,

CONSISTING of Iriſh linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, Droghedas, cotton and linen checks, a few pieces of ſuperfine caſſimers, ginghams, muſlins, &c. &c.—alſo, a very large and beautiful aſſortment of common Tea Ware and China.

Thoſe Goods have all been purchaſed for caſh, and are now offered for ſale at the moſt reduced prices for the ſame uſeful article.

Pittſburgh, May 16, 1801.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY
OF THE
FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,
By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,
With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty-five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chamberſburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chamberſburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

The Subſcriber propoſes to open a

Conveyancing Office,

in Fifth Street, near the Diamond, where all kinds of Inſtruments of Writing will be done with accuracy and diſpatch, and on the loweſt terms. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their buſineſs done to their ſatisfaction. Poſting of Books will alſo be attended to.

Moſes Ford.

Pittſburgh, April 25, 1801.

TO BE LET,

A Small but convenient two Story Brick Houſe and Kitchen, now in the tenure of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Pittſburgh Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

RESERVE TRACT
In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 23d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcribers reſiding in the town of Erie, for the Sale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Caſkade creek, including the ſame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of Aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two-fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*
123A.

Erie, April 27, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market
Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle bags, Portmanteus, Valeeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.